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DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS  
LANSING

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**DATE:** August 23, 2005

**TO:** Senate Judiciary Committee  
Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on Judiciary and Corrections  
House Judiciary Committee  
House Appropriations Subcommittee on Corrections

**FROM:** Heidi Washington  
Administrative Assistant

**SUBJECT:** September 2005 Biannual Report - Office of Community Corrections

Pursuant to MCL 791.412 (2), the Department of Corrections has compiled the Office of Community Corrections 2005 Biannual Report. In prior years, we provided you with a copy of the report. This report is now posted on the Department's Web site at [www.michigan.gov/corrections](http://www.michigan.gov/corrections). At this site, click on Publications and Information on the left-hand side, and then click on Legislative Reports. From there, select the report entitled OCC Biannual Report—September, 2005.

Please let me know if you have any questions regarding the content of this report.

c Senate Fiscal Agency  
House Fiscal Agency  
Department of Management and Budget

# **Michigan Department of Corrections**

*"Expecting Excellence Every Day"*

## **FIELD OPERATIONS ADMINISTRATION OFFICE OF COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS**

### **BIANNUAL REPORT**

**September 2005**

**This report is prepared by the Michigan Department of Corrections/Office of Community Corrections pursuant to the provisions of the Michigan Community Corrections Act [Public Act No. 511 of 1988, Section 12(2)].**

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# **PART 1**

## **MEASURING THE IMPACT OF PUBLIC ACT 511**

### **Introduction**

Section 12 of Public Act 511 of 1988 (Community Corrections Act) requires the Office of Community Corrections to submit a biannual report detailing the effectiveness of the programs and plans funded under this Act, including an explanation of how the rate of commitment of prisoners to the state prison system has been affected.

Section 8.4 of Public Act 511 states that the purpose of the Act is “to encourage the participation in community corrections programs of offenders who would likely be sentenced to imprisonment in a state correctional facility or jail, would not increase the risk to public safety, have not demonstrated a pattern of violent behavior, and do not have a criminal record that indicates a pattern of violent offenses.”

Analysis of the felony prison disposition data continues to support the selection of the priority target groups for community corrections programs. Research indicates that community sanctions and treatment programs provide alternatives to prison and jail sentences while increasing public safety by decreasing the recidivism rates.

Community Corrections Advisory Boards (CCABs) are required to focus on prison dispositions for their county/counties in the annual comprehensive community corrections plan and application, establish goals and objectives relative to the commitment rates, and concentrate on reducing or maintaining low prison admissions for the priority target populations. The target groups include straddle cell offenders, probation violators, and parole violators. These target groups were selected due to their potential impact on decreasing the prison commitment rates. Straddle cell offenders can be sentenced to prison, jail, or probation, and the sentencing disposition may be influenced by the availability of sanctions and treatment programs in the community. Probation and parole violators account for approximately two-thirds of the prison intake, and the percentage has steadily increased from the mid 1990s thru 2002. Including these offenders in P.A. 511 programs offer community sanctions and treatment programs as an alternative to a prison or jail sentence. In CY 2004, the number of probation violators sentenced to prison declined and has continued to decline in the first quarter of CY 2005.

P.A. 511 funded community corrections programs are not the sole influence on prison commitment rates. The rates may be affected by other programs funded by 15% monies from probation fees, substance abuse programs funded by the Michigan Department of Community Health and federal monies, local and state vocational programs funded by intermediate school districts or Michigan Works, and other county-funded community corrections programs. Other factors that affect the prison commitment rates are the state and local economy, crime rates, and prosecutorial discretion.

CCABs are required to monitor prison commitment rates, adopt local policies to target priority groups of offenders, and track program utilization rates.

### **Prison Disposition Rates**

Michigan Department of Corrections data collection and analysis functions have been largely migrated to a new, multi-faceted system called OMNI. The OMNI system provides the capability of analyzing data in a relatively short-time frame. The following narrative and associated tables contain information from some of the OMNI Statewide Disposition data for the four-quarters of April 2004 through March 2005. The OMNI extract data is based on the most serious offense for each sentencing date – no records are excluded.

The OMNI prison disposition data provides an overview of prison commitments, jail utilization, progress toward addressing State and local objectives, and factors which contribute to attainment of the objectives.

## **Prison Population Projections**

*Section 401 of 2004 P.A. 235* required the Department of Corrections to submit three and five year prison population projections to the Legislature in February 2005. The document prepared by the MDOC Policy and Strategic Planning Administration concluded that the prison population had declined in 2004 which is the second annual decline in the prison population – this represents a two-year decrease (-1.8%) of 902 inmates. Director Patricia L. Caruso attributed this decline in-part to the expanded and revitalized collaboration between state and local community corrections officials, the MDOC Field Operations Administration and local justice officials.

## **OMNI Statewide Disposition Data – CY 2003 / April 2004 thru March 2005**

Tables 1.1 and 1.2 examine the OMNI Statewide Disposition data, summarizing data by the most serious offense for each individual disposition. This provides “gross” dispositions which are useful in analyzing the decision points that drive disposition rates at the local level. The data includes overviews at the statewide level, with several progressively detailed summaries.

- The overall prison commitment rate for the State slightly decreased from 21.8% to 20.2%.
- The statewide straddle cell prison commitment rate decreased from 37.4% to 34.4%.
- The total number of dispositions statewide increased from 54,399 to 55,474.
- Probation violators (technical/new sentence) accounted for 12.8% (7,115) of the total dispositions from April 2004 thru March 2005.
- Probation violators accounted for 17.2% (1,933) of the total prison dispositions (11,201) – this rate has decreased by 5.7% since CY 2003.
- Jail only dispositions increased by nearly 43% (3,200) from CY 2003 thru the four quarters ending in March 2005

## **OUIL 3<sup>rd</sup> OMNI Statewide Disposition Data – CY 2003 and April 2004 thru March 2005**

Tables 1.3 and 1.4 examine the CY 2003 and April 2004 thru March 2005 Statewide Dispositions for OUIL 3<sup>rd</sup> offenders. A comparison of the data shows the following trends:

- The total number of OUIL 3<sup>rd</sup> dispositions decreased from 3,277 in CY 2003 to 2,955 thru March 2005. During this period the prison commitment rate increased from 22.6 % to 23.4% though the total number of prison dispositions actually decreased by 51.

## **Progress Toward Addressing Objectives and Priorities**

In the past three years, the State has placed greater emphasis on the expansion of local sanctions in order to allow communities to determine appropriate punishment for low level offenders who would otherwise be sent to prison. The Department has partnered with local governments to revitalize and renew efforts to meet the goals of Public Act 511 to reduce admissions to prison of nonviolent offenders, especially probation violators, and improve the use of local jails.

In previous years, the growth in prison intake has been driven by the increase of technical probation violators and offenders sentenced to prison for two years or less -- the exact target population for the Community Corrections Act and the priorities adopted by the State Board. The renewed emphasis placed on the use of community-based sanctions/services for these target populations has resulted in a decrease in the overall prison commitment rates, prison commitments of straddle cell offenders and probation violators.

Local jurisdictions have continually reviewed sentence recommendations and updated probation violation response guides consistent with Department policies in order to achieve a reduction in prison intake, improve jail utilization, and maintain public safety.

Further, local jurisdictions continue to update: target populations; program eligibility criteria for community corrections programs; and the range of sentencing options for these population groups (i.e., straddle cell offenders with SGL prior record variables of 35 points or more, probation violators, offenders sentenced to prison for two years or less, and parole violators). These target populations were a primary focus during the review of local community corrections comprehensive plans and a key determinant for the recommendations of funding in the past two fiscal years, including FY 2006 awards.

Multiple changes have been and continue to be made among counties to improve capabilities to reduce or maintain prison commitments, increase emphases on utilizing jail beds for higher risk cases, and reduce recidivism. These changes include:

- Implementation of processes and instruments to quickly and more objectively identify low to high risk cases at the pretrial stage.
- Implementation of instruments and processes to objectively assess needs of the higher risk offenders.
- Utilization of the results of screening/assessments to assist in the selection of conditional release options for pretrial defendants and conditions of sentencing.
- The development and implementation of policies within local jurisdictions to emphasize proportionality in the use of sanctions/services, i.e., low levels of supervision and services for low risk offenders and utilizing more intensive programming for the higher risk offenders.
- Implementation and expansion of cognitive behavioral-based programming with eligibility criteria restricted to offenders that are at a higher risk of recidivism.
- Increased focus is being placed on continuity of treatment to ensure offenders are able to continue participation in education, substance abuse, or other programming as they move among supervision options such as the jail, residential programs, etc.

The changes which are being made among the counties are consistent with the objectives and priorities adopted by the State Board. They are also in sync with research which has demonstrated that prison and jail commitment rates can be reduced and recidivism reduction can be achieved through effective case differentiation based on risk, matching sanctions/services by objective assessments, proportional allocation of supervision and treatment according to levels of risk/needs, and utilization of intensive (preferably cognitive behavioral-based) programming for offenders at higher risk of recidivism.

### **Priority Target Populations**

The analysis of felony disposition data supports the selection of the priority target groups from the straddle cell offenders and probation/parole violators. Even though intermediate sanction cell offenders are not a major target population for community corrections programs, sentencing policies and practices need to be examined in more detail in counties where higher percentages of intermediate sanction offenders are sentenced to prison. Although prison disposition rates on intermediate offenders are normally low on a percentage basis, a large number of cases mean that even a fractional improvement statewide can amount to a significant change in prison dispositions. Tables 1.1 and 1.2, shows that the number of intermediate prison dispositions decreased from 2.9% (796) in CY 2003 to 2.1% (589) April 2004 thru March 2005. The counties with high prison commitment rates for straddle cell or intermediate sanction cell offenders are required to address these issues in their annual community corrections comprehensive plan and application for funding.

## Michigan Department of Corrections

7/14/2005

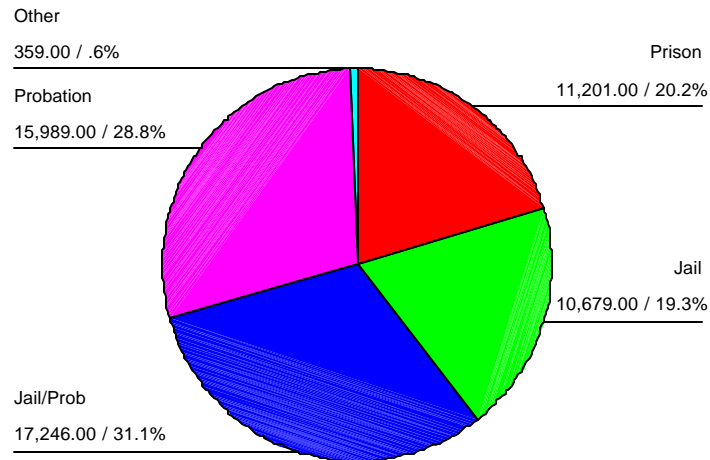
## Field Operations Administration - Office of Community Corrections

## Statewide Dispositions – April 2004 thru March 2005

Based Upon OMNI Data - Most Serious Offense per Disposition Date - No Record ExclusionsOverall Dispositions - April 2004 thru March 2005

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Prison	11201	20.2	20.2	20.2
	Jail	10679	19.3	19.3	39.4
	Jail/Prob	17246	31.1	31.1	70.5
	Probation	15989	28.8	28.8	99.4
	Other	359	.6	.6	100.0
	Total	55474	100.0	100.0	

## DISPOSITION



## STATEWIDE DISPOSITIONS WITHIN GUIDELINE GROUP

			DISPOSITION					
			Prison	Jail	Jail/Prob	Probation	Other	Total
Guideline Group	SGL NA	Count	3574	6565	1522	2067	148	13876
		% within Guideline Group	25.8%	47.3%	11.0%	14.9%	1.1%	100.0%
	Intermediate	Count	589	2669	11733	12495	152	27638
		% within Guideline Group	2.1%	9.7%	42.5%	45.2%	.5%	100.0%
	Straddle	Count	3301	1382	3601	1275	37	9596
		% within Guideline Group	34.4%	14.4%	37.5%	13.3%	.4%	100.0%
	Prison	Count	3737	63	390	152	22	4364
		% within Guideline Group	85.6%	1.4%	8.9%	3.5%	.5%	100.0%
Total	Count	11201	10679	17246	15989	359	55474	
	% within Guideline Group	20.2%	19.3%	31.1%	28.8%	.6%	100.0%	

**STATEWIDE DISPOSITIONS BY QUARTER, WITHIN GUIDELINE GROUP**

Guideline Group				DISPOSITION					Total
				Prison	Jail	Jail/Prob	Probation	Other	
SGL NA	Quarter	2004 2nd Qtr	Count	955	1615	421	637	36	3664
			% within Quarter	26.1%	44.1%	11.5%	17.4%	1.0%	100.0%
		2004 3rd Qtr	Count	890	1671	387	507	45	3500
			% within Quarter	25.4%	47.7%	11.1%	14.5%	1.3%	100.0%
		2004 4th Qtr	Count	890	1602	368	477	30	3367
			% within Quarter	26.4%	47.6%	10.9%	14.2%	.9%	100.0%
		2005 1st Qtr	Count	839	1677	346	446	37	3345
			% within Quarter	25.1%	50.1%	10.3%	13.3%	1.1%	100.0%
		Total	Count	3574	6565	1522	2067	148	13876
			% within Quarter	25.8%	47.3%	11.0%	14.9%	1.1%	100.0%
Intermediate	Quarter	2004 2nd Qtr	Count	152	651	3009	3390	31	7233
			% within Quarter	2.1%	9.0%	41.6%	46.9%	.4%	100.0%
		2004 3rd Qtr	Count	138	655	2871	2996	28	6688
			% within Quarter	2.1%	9.8%	42.9%	44.8%	.4%	100.0%
		2004 4th Qtr	Count	154	648	2906	2978	40	6726
			% within Quarter	2.3%	9.6%	43.2%	44.3%	.6%	100.0%
		2005 1st Qtr	Count	145	715	2947	3131	53	6991
			% within Quarter	2.1%	10.2%	42.2%	44.8%	.8%	100.0%
		Total	Count	589	2669	11733	12495	152	27638
			% within Quarter	2.1%	9.7%	42.5%	45.2%	.5%	100.0%
Straddle	Quarter	2004 2nd Qtr	Count	849	345	931	340	11	2476
			% within Quarter	34.3%	13.9%	37.6%	13.7%	.4%	100.0%
		2004 3rd Qtr	Count	806	319	893	333	7	2358
			% within Quarter	34.2%	13.5%	37.9%	14.1%	.3%	100.0%
		2004 4th Qtr	Count	797	331	886	285	12	2311
			% within Quarter	34.5%	14.3%	38.3%	12.3%	.5%	100.0%
		2005 1st Qtr	Count	849	387	891	317	7	2451
			% within Quarter	34.6%	15.8%	36.4%	12.9%	.3%	100.0%
		Total	Count	3301	1382	3601	1275	37	9596
			% within Quarter	34.4%	14.4%	37.5%	13.3%	.4%	100.0%
Prison	Quarter	2004 2nd Qtr	Count	942	21	91	49	4	1107
			% within Quarter	85.1%	1.9%	8.2%	4.4%	.4%	100.0%
		2004 3rd Qtr	Count	889	11	91	35	12	1038
			% within Quarter	85.6%	1.1%	8.8%	3.4%	1.2%	100.0%
		2004 4th Qtr	Count	870	13	106	42	2	1033
			% within Quarter	84.2%	1.3%	10.3%	4.1%	.2%	100.0%
		2005 1st Qtr	Count	1036	18	102	26	4	1186
			% within Quarter	87.4%	1.5%	8.6%	2.2%	.3%	100.0%
		Total	Count	3737	63	390	152	22	4364
			% within Quarter	85.6%	1.4%	8.9%	3.5%	.5%	100.0%



BREAKDOWN OF CASE TYPES FALLING INTO SGL N/A  
Dispositions within Major Categories of SGL N/A Cases

**Reason for N/A and Percentage of Total**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	PV New Sentence	1409	10.2	10.2	10.2
	PV Tech Violator	5706	41.1	41.1	51.3
	Misdemeanor Offense	3446	24.8	24.8	76.1
	Other	3315	23.9	23.9	100.0
	Total	13876	100.0	100.0	

**Disposition Rates for Major SGL N/A Categories**

			DISPOSITION					Total
			Prison	Jail	Jail/Prob	Probation	Other	
Reason for N/A	PV New Sentence	Count	652	607	77	68	5	1409
		% within Reason for N/A	46.3%	43.1%	5.5%	4.8%	.4%	100.0%
	PV Tech Violator	Count	1281	4422	3	0	0	5706
		% within Reason for N/A	22.5%	77.5%	.1%	.0%	.0%	100.0%
	Misdemeanor Offense	Count	69	1280	825	1170	102	3446
		% within Reason for N/A	2.0%	37.1%	23.9%	34.0%	3.0%	100.0%
	Other	Count	1572	256	617	829	41	3315
		% within Reason for N/A	47.4%	7.7%	18.6%	25.0%	1.2%	100.0%
	Total	Count	3574	6565	1522	2067	148	13876
		% within Reason for N/A	25.8%	47.3%	11.0%	14.9%	1.1%	100.0%

**STATEWIDE DISPOSITIONS BY STATUS AT TIME OF OFFENSE**  
Disposition Rates for Select Status at Time of Offense Categories

Guideline Group				DISPOSITION					Total
				Prison	Jail	Jail/Prob	Probation	Other	
SGL NA	Status at Offense	Prison	Count	11	0	0	0	0	11
			% within Status	100.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	100.0%
		Parole	Count	202	103	20	19	2	346
			% within Status	58.4%	29.8%	5.8%	5.5%	.6%	100.0%
		Circuit Prob	Count	638	705	122	125	7	1597
			% within Status	39.9%	44.1%	7.6%	7.8%	.4%	100.0%
		Other/None	Count	2723	5757	1380	1923	139	11922
			% within Status	22.8%	48.3%	11.6%	16.1%	1.2%	100.0%
		Total	Count	3574	6565	1522	2067	148	13876
			% within Status	25.8%	47.3%	11.0%	14.9%	1.1%	100.0%
Intermediate	Status at Offense	Prison	Count	33	3	5	1	0	42
			% within Status	78.6%	7.1%	11.9%	2.4%	.0%	100.0%
		Parole	Count	161	219	111	74	4	569
			% within Status	28.3%	38.5%	19.5%	13.0%	.7%	100.0%
		Circuit Prob	Count	120	540	958	865	9	2492
			% within Status	4.8%	21.7%	38.4%	34.7%	.4%	100.0%
		Other/None	Count	275	1907	10659	11555	139	24535
			% within Status	1.1%	7.8%	43.4%	47.1%	.6%	100.0%
		Total	Count	589	2669	11733	12495	152	27638
			% within Status	2.1%	9.7%	42.5%	45.2%	.5%	100.0%
Straddle	Status at Offense	Prison	Count	94	3	1	1	0	99
			% within Status	94.9%	3.0%	1.0%	1.0%	.0%	100.0%
		Parole	Count	954	279	224	83	9	1549
			% within Status	61.6%	18.0%	14.5%	5.4%	.6%	100.0%
		Circuit Prob	Count	769	348	731	298	4	2150
			% within Status	35.8%	16.2%	34.0%	13.9%	.2%	100.0%
		Other/None	Count	1484	752	2645	893	24	5798
			% within Status	25.6%	13.0%	45.6%	15.4%	.4%	100.0%
		Total	Count	3301	1382	3601	1275	37	9596
			% within Status	34.4%	14.4%	37.5%	13.3%	.4%	100.0%
Prison	Status at Offense	Prison	Count	48	0	0	0	0	48
			% within Status	100.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	100.0%
		Parole	Count	594	7	15	10	4	630
			% within Status	94.3%	1.1%	2.4%	1.6%	.6%	100.0%
		Circuit Prob	Count	636	12	42	25	3	718
			% within Status	88.6%	1.7%	5.8%	3.5%	.4%	100.0%
		Other/None	Count	2459	44	333	117	15	2968
			% within Status	82.9%	1.5%	11.2%	3.9%	.5%	100.0%
		Total	Count	3737	63	390	152	22	4364
			% within Status	85.6%	1.4%	8.9%	3.5%	.5%	100.0%

**DISPOSITION RATES EXCLUDING PRISONER/PAROLEE OFFENSES**  
**Rates Exclude Prison or Parole Status at Time of Offense**

			DISPOSITION					Total
			Prison	Jail	Jail/Prob	Probation	Other	
Guideline Group	SGL NA	Count	3361	6462	1502	2048	146	13519
		% within Guideline	24.9%	47.8%	11.1%	15.1%	1.1%	100.0%
	Intermediate	Count	395	2447	11617	12420	148	27027
		% within Guideline	1.5%	9.1%	43.0%	46.0%	.5%	100.0%
	Straddle	Count	2253	1100	3376	1191	28	7948
		% within Guideline	28.3%	13.8%	42.5%	15.0%	.4%	100.0%
	Prison	Count	3095	56	375	142	18	3686
		% within Guideline	84.0%	1.5%	10.2%	3.9%	.5%	100.0%
	Total	Count	9104	10065	16870	15801	340	52180
		% within Guideline	17.4%	19.3%	32.3%	30.3%	.7%	100.0%

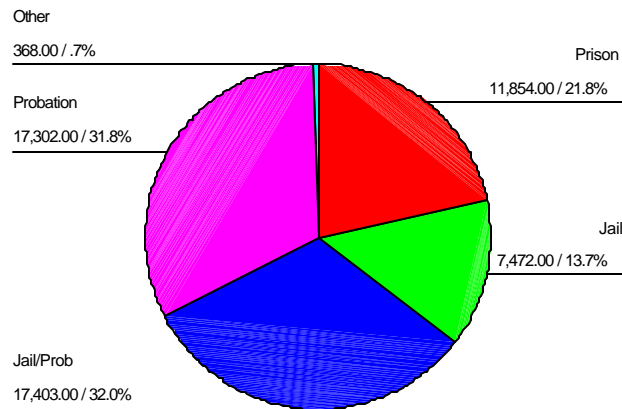
## Field Operations Administration - Office of Community Corrections

## Statewide Dispositions - Calendar Year 2003

Based Upon OMNI Data - Most Serious Offense per Disposition Date - No Record ExclusionsOverall Dispositions for Calendar Year 2003

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Prison	11854	21.8	21.8	21.8
	Jail	7472	13.7	13.7	35.5
	Jail/Prob	17403	32.0	32.0	67.5
	Probation	17302	31.8	31.8	99.3
	Other	368	.7	.7	100.0
	Total	54399	100.0	100.0	

## DISPOSITION



## STATEWIDE DISPOSITIONS WITHIN GUIDELINE GROUP

			DISPOSITION					
			Prison	Jail	Jail/Prob	Probation	Other	Total
Guideline Groups	SGL NA	Count	4240	4318	2290	3596	149	14593
		% within Guideline Groups	29.1%	29.6%	15.7%	24.6%	1.0%	100.0%
	Intermediate	Count	766	2024	11635	12230	153	26808
		% within Guideline Groups	2.9%	7.5%	43.4%	45.6%	.6%	100.0%
	Straddle	Count	3327	1066	3158	1307	38	8896
		% within Guideline Groups	37.4%	12.0%	35.5%	14.7%	.4%	100.0%
	Prison	Count	3521	64	320	169	28	4102
		% within Guideline Groups	85.8%	1.6%	7.8%	4.1%	.7%	100.0%
	Total	Count	11854	7472	17403	17302	368	54399
		% within Guideline Groups	21.8%	13.7%	32.0%	31.8%	.7%	100.0%

**STATEWIDE DISPOSITIONS BY QUARTER, WITHIN GUIDELINE GROUP**

Guideline Groups				DISPOSITION					Total
				Prison	Jail	Jail/Prob	Probation	Other	
SGL NA	Quarter	2003 1st Qtr	Count	1225	1041	682	987	26	3961
			% within Quarter	30.9%	26.3%	17.2%	24.9%	.7%	100.0%
		2003 2nd Qtr	Count	1110	1028	633	956	37	3764
			% within Quarter	29.5%	27.3%	16.8%	25.4%	1.0%	100.0%
		2003 3rd Qtr	Count	1002	1116	538	930	38	3624
			% within Quarter	27.6%	30.8%	14.8%	25.7%	1.0%	100.0%
		2003 4th Qtr	Count	903	1133	437	723	48	3244
			% within Quarter	27.8%	34.9%	13.5%	22.3%	1.5%	100.0%
	Total		Count	4240	4318	2290	3596	149	14593
			% within Quarter	29.1%	29.6%	15.7%	24.6%	1.0%	100.0%
Intermediate	Quarter	2003 1st Qtr	Count	195	448	2918	3120	43	6724
			% within Quarter	2.9%	6.7%	43.4%	46.4%	.6%	100.0%
		2003 2nd Qtr	Count	192	506	2910	3127	35	6770
			% within Quarter	2.8%	7.5%	43.0%	46.2%	.5%	100.0%
		2003 3rd Qtr	Count	183	503	3001	2883	34	6604
			% within Quarter	2.8%	7.6%	45.4%	43.7%	.5%	100.0%
		2003 4th Qtr	Count	196	567	2806	3100	41	6710
			% within Quarter	2.9%	8.5%	41.8%	46.2%	.6%	100.0%
	Total		Count	766	2024	11635	12230	153	26808
			% within Quarter	2.9%	7.5%	43.4%	45.6%	.6%	100.0%
Straddle	Quarter	2003 1st Qtr	Count	796	247	774	329	10	2156
			% within Quarter	36.9%	11.5%	35.9%	15.3%	.5%	100.0%
		2003 2nd Qtr	Count	839	257	836	354	12	2298
			% within Quarter	36.5%	11.2%	36.4%	15.4%	.5%	100.0%
		2003 3rd Qtr	Count	845	264	714	291	7	2121
			% within Quarter	39.8%	12.4%	33.7%	13.7%	.3%	100.0%
		2003 4th Qtr	Count	847	298	834	333	9	2321
			% within Quarter	36.5%	12.8%	35.9%	14.3%	.4%	100.0%
	Total		Count	3327	1066	3158	1307	38	8896
			% within Quarter	37.4%	12.0%	35.5%	14.7%	.4%	100.0%
Prison	Quarter	2003 1st Qtr	Count	801	13	84	42	1	941
			% within Quarter	85.1%	1.4%	8.9%	4.5%	.1%	100.0%
		2003 2nd Qtr	Count	919	14	80	39	9	1061
			% within Quarter	86.6%	1.3%	7.5%	3.7%	.8%	100.0%
		2003 3rd Qtr	Count	919	15	70	45	8	1057
			% within Quarter	86.9%	1.4%	6.6%	4.3%	.8%	100.0%
		2003 4th Qtr	Count	882	22	86	43	10	1043
			% within Quarter	84.6%	2.1%	8.2%	4.1%	1.0%	100.0%
	Total		Count	3521	64	320	169	28	4102
			% within Quarter	85.8%	1.6%	7.8%	4.1%	.7%	100.0%

Table 1.3

**Michigan Department of Corrections**  
**Field Operations Administration - Office of Community Corrections**  
**Statewide OUIL3 Dispositions - April 2004 thru March 2005**  
Based Upon OMNI Data - Most Serious Offense per Disposition Date - No Record Exclusions

8/4/2005

**OUIL3 Dispositions Listed by Sentencing Guideline Group**

		DISPOSITION				Total
		Prison	Jail	Jail/Prob	Probation	
SGL NA	Count	239	203	70	11	523
	% within Guideline	45.7%	38.8%	13.4%	2.1%	100.0%
Intermediate	Count	28	40	1332	79	1479
	% within Guideline	1.9%	2.7%	90.1%	5.3%	100.0%
Straddle	Count	386	44	437	44	911
	% within Guideline	42.4%	4.8%	48.0%	4.8%	100.0%
Prison	Count	37	0	4	1	42
	% within Guideline	88.1%	.0%	9.5%	2.4%	100.0%
Total	Count	690	287	1843	135	2955
	% within Guideline	23.4%	9.7%	62.4%	4.6%	100.0%

Table 1.4

**Michigan Department of Corrections**  
**Field Operations Administration - Office of Community Corrections**  
**Statewide OUIL3 Dispositions - Calendar Year 2003**  
Based Upon OMNI Data - Most Serious Offense per Disposition Date - No Record Exclusions

8/4/2005

**OUIL3 Dispositions Listed by Sentencing Guideline Group**

		DISPOSITION					Total
		Prison	Jail	Jail/Prob	Probation	Other	
SGL NA	Count	346	151	124	22	0	643
	% within Guideline	53.8%	23.5%	19.3%	3.4%	.0%	100.0%
Intermediate	Count	36	24	1502	153	2	1717
	% within Guideline	2.1%	1.4%	87.5%	8.9%	.1%	100.0%
Straddle	Count	321	32	462	60	1	876
	% within Guideline	36.6%	3.7%	52.7%	6.8%	.1%	100.0%
Prison	Count	38	1	2	0	0	41
	% within Guideline	92.7%	2.4%	4.9%	.0%	.0%	100.0%
Total	Count	741	208	2090	235	3	3277
	% within Guideline	22.6%	6.3%	63.8%	7.2%	.1%	100.0%

## **PART 2**

### **JAIL UTILIZATION**

Section 8.4 of P.A. 511 explains that the purpose of the Act includes the participation of offenders who would likely be sentenced to imprisonment in a state correctional facility or jail. Section 2 (c) defines a community corrections program as a program that is an alternative to incarceration in a state correctional facility or jail. Through the years, as prison commitment rates decreased, and as a result of legislative changes, the role of jails in the community corrections system has changed. This section examines the use of jails in Michigan as part of the continuum of sanctions available in sentencing decisions.

The State Community Corrections Board has adopted priorities for jail use for community corrections. Each CCAB is required to examine the jail management practices and policies as part of the annual community corrections comprehensive plan and application for funds. Local policies/practices directly affect the availability of jail beds which can be utilized for sentenced felons. Local jurisdictions have implemented a wide range of policies/practices to influence the number and length of stay of different offender populations. The local policies/practices include conditional release options for pretrial detainees, restrictions on population groups which can be housed in the jail in order to reserve jail beds for offenders who are a higher risk to public safety, earned release credits (i.e., reduction in jail time for participation in in-jail programming), and structured sentencing.

Due to the high number of straddle cell offenders sentenced to prison, the State Community Corrections Board has targeted this population as a priority population for community corrections. During 2003, 45.7% (4,224) of the straddle cell disposition included a jail term, whereas from April 2004 thru March 2005 51.9% (4,983) of the dispositions included a jail term which is consistent with the State Board objectives.

A jail sentence is also a key sanction used for probation violators. Local probation response guides often include jail time along with additional local sanctions imposed, including programs funded by community corrections. Jail crowding issues can impact the use of jails and availability of beds for alternative sanctions for different felony offender target groups, such as straddle cell offenders, probation violators, and even intermediate sanction offenders. The use of jail beds for serious felony offenders is an issue when jail crowding occurs.

Community corrections programs have been established to impact the amount of jail time that offenders serve. Program policies have been established so that program participation and successful completion of programs lead to decreased lengths of stay in jail.

#### **Jail Statistics Overview**

Michigan has jails in 81 of its 83 counties. County jail capacity was 15,826 beds in 1998 and is expected to approach 19,200 by the end of 2006. The majority of these jails have been electronically submitting jail utilization and inmate profile data to the State since 1998. Collectively these county data inputs comprise the Jail Population Information System (JPIS). Jail reporting from year to year has been less than uniform in jail representation due to issues such as jails changing jail managements systems, but data since 1998 indicate the percent of total capacity reported has been on the increase. In 2004, 93% of statewide county jail capacity was reported.

Jails play a vital role in the sanctioning process, and one of the stated purposes of JPIS is to provide information to support coherent policy making. Using JPIS data the State and CCABs can track jail utilization, study utilization trends, examine characteristics of offenders being sent to jail, and evaluate specific factors affecting jail utilization. Such analysis can lead to potential alternatives to incarceration and result in formulation of other objectives to improve utilization (i.e., reduce jail crowding, change offender population profiles, reduce the average length of stay). Further, the data can be used to monitor the utilization of the jails before and after various policies, practices, procedures or programming are implemented.

Recognizing that all counties are not represented in data submissions and periodically some counties' data may not be up-to-date, statewide summary reports do not completely represent State figures or State totals; however, input from rural, urban, and metropolitan counties is included and such reports should present a reasonable and useful representation.

Tables 2.1 and 2.2, present statewide summary reports compiled from JPIS data for CY 2003 and CY 2004. The reports categorize the offenders housed in jails by their crime class and legal status (i.e., felons/misdemeanants and sentenced/unsentenced) and indicate the number of offenders housed, average daily populations, average lengths of stay, and the number of releases upon which lengths of stay are based.

The first section of the reports focus on felons and misdemeanants that originated in the reporting counties, the part of the jail population comprised of offenders boarded in (for the State, Federal government, other counties, tribal or other jurisdictions), and "other" offenders (those held on writs, etc.). Following sections focus on target populations, offender distribution by objective classification, and a listing of the overall top ten offense categories for the state – based on the percentage of jail capacity utilized.

In the statewide reports, both the sections on top-ten offenses and targeted populations indicate that arrests for alcohol related offences and felony probation violators use significant percentages of the jails capacity. Though the data indicates that the percent of jail capacity used for these populations has declined in the past two years which indicates that community corrections programs targeted toward these populations have improved jail utilization.

The statewide reports also reflect an increased use of jail beds parole violators within the DOC category which is consistent with the department's initiative to contract locally for jail space in lieu of returning these offenders to prison.

### **CY 2003 and CY 2004 JPIS Data**

Tables 2.1 and 2.2; present the statewide Jail Population Information System (JPIS) data for CY 2003 and CY 2004. During this period, 71 jails (93% of the jail capacity statewide) reported data electronically to the State which is captured in the JPIS database. A comparison of the data shows the following trends:

- Unsentenced felons occupied 24% of the reporting jails' capacity in CY 2003 - CY 2004.
- Sentenced felons (prior to admission) occupied 12.7% of the jails reporting capacity whereas sentenced felons (after admission) occupied 19.3% of the jails capacity in CY 2003.
- Sentenced felons (prior to admission) occupied 13.3% of the jails' reporting capacity whereas sentenced felons (after admission) occupied 17.2% of the jails capacity in CY 2004.
- Unsentenced misdemeanants occupied 10% of the reporting jails' capacity in CY 2003 - CY 2004.
- The average length of stays for sentenced felons slightly decreased from CY 2003 to CY 2004 though decreased while the length of stay for misdemeanants remained relatively the same.
- Sentenced misdemeanants (sentenced before or after admission) occupied 20% of the jails capacity in CY 2003 - CY2004.
- Felons arrested on alcohol related charges utilized fewer (103 ADP) jail beds in CY 2004 than CY 2003.
- Circuit court probation violators and parole violators used nearly 4.5% and 1.2%, respectively, of the jails' reporting capacity in CY 2003 and CY 2004.



**StateWide  
2003**

StateWide's Latest Submission: 04/26/2005

Jan thru Dec

Months of Data: 12

	Offenders on Record	Average Daily Populations				No Status Change				Sentenced After Admission			Total Offenders	
		ADP	ADP %Of Housed	ADP%Of Housed + Bd Out	ADP %Of Reporting Jails	Releases	AvLOS Only Presentenced	Releases	AvLOS Only Sentenced	Releases	AvLOS Part Presentenced	AvLOS Part Sentenced	Releases Overall	AvLOS Overall
<b>Housed</b>														
Regular Inmates														
Unsented Felons	72,841	4,033.9	25.3%	* In StateWide Totals, Boarded Out Offenders Are Already Counted In From Other Counties*	24.2%	67,387	20.3						67,387	20.3
Unsented Misdemeanants	141,850	1,817.8	11.4%		10.9%	139,682	4.6						139,682	4.6
Sentenced Felon {prior to admission}	15,800	2,115.6	13.3%		12.7%			13,800	55.6				13,800	55.6
Sentenced Felon {after admission}	14,475	3,219.6	20.2%		19.3%					12,620	47.5	51.9	12,620	99.4
Sentenced Misd {prior to admission}	37,746	1,703.9	10.7%		10.2%			36,291	16.6				36,291	16.6
Sentenced Misd {after admission}	16,920	1,631.0	10.2%		9.8%					15,861	13.9	25.1	15,861	39.0
Boarded In														0.0
DOC	3,017	125.9	0.8%		0.8%	2,564	14.2	221	18.1	88	43.1	42.4	2,873	16.7
Federal	4,327	428.8	2.7%		2.6%	3,833	38.1	48	47.6	44	94.9	22.5	3,925	39.1
Other Counties	7,457	465.3	2.9%		2.8%	2,115	10.3	4,838	29.4	73	23.9	38.5	7,026	24.0
Other	12,248	393.1	2.5%		2.4%	10,567	8.8	713	27.2	632	20.0	27.0	11,912	11.9
<b>Total Housed</b>	<b>326,681</b>	<b>15,934.9</b>	<b>100.0%</b>		<b>95.4%</b>	<b>226,148</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>55,911</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>29,318</b>	<b>28.7</b>	<b>36.8</b>	<b>311,377</b>	<b>18.5</b>
<b>Jail Capacity</b>		<b>16,696.7</b>												
			Targeted Jails' Capacity	%of Targeted's Capacity	ADP %of Reporting Jails									
<b>Target Populations **</b>														
Felony Alcohol Related Arrests	4,120	542.6	16,592.4	3.3%	3.2%	1,922	16.6	1,124	81.2	609	58.5	74.3	3,655	55.8
Parole Violators	3,142	197.5	12,596.9	1.6%	1.2%	2,165	43.5	732	41.7	61	43.5	40.8	2,958	23.7
Felony Circuit Court Probation Violators	8,794	777.4	13,788.6	5.6%	4.7%	4,224	15.9	1,737	36.3	2,038	15.9	50.0	7,999	34.4

\*\* ADP %of Capacity for Target Populations is based on the jail capacity of the counties reporting the target offense.

Objective Classification of Felon Population (Max=1)	Unk	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Housed Non-Boarders Per Level	4.7%	6.0%	12.7%	9.1%	7.3%	13.0%	3.6%	2.7%	0.0%

Top Ten Offense Categories by Percentage of Jail Capacity Utilized									
Rank	ADP %Of Capacity	Arrest Charge Code***	Crime Class	Description	Offenders on Record	Releases Overall	AvLOS Overall		
1	5.2%	Various	M	Alcohol Related Arrests	39,566	38,858	8.0		
2	4.7%	Various	F	Probation Violators	8,794	7,999	34.4		
3	3.2%	Various	F	Alcohol Related Arrests	4,120	3,655	55.8		
4	2.8%	Various		Offenders from Other Counties	7,457	7,026	24.0		
5	2.6%	Various		Federal Offenders	4,327	3,925	39.1		
6	2.0%	Various	M	Probation Violators	5,718	5,460	21.9		
7	1.5%	P333.74032A5	F	CONT. SUB. - POSSESS LESS THAN 25 GRAMS	3,308	3,058	30.6		
8	1.4%	P750.812	M	DOMESTIC VIOLENCE	8,812	8,591	10.0		
9	1.2%	U5015	M	FAILURE TO APPEAR	11,248	11,050	6.7		
10	1.2%	P333.74012A4	F	CONT. SUB-DELIVER/MFG LESS THAN 50 GR	2,440	2,226	32.3		

\*\*\* Charge Code Prefixes: P for PACC code, M for MCL Code, or U for UCR/MICR Arrest Code

State Wide Jail Capacities****		
Reporting Jails	All Jails	Percent Reported
16,696.7	18,034.4	92.6%

State Wide Jails Reporting (Two Counties w/o Jails)		
Counties Reporting	Counties with Jails	Percent Reporting
71	81	87.7%

\*\*\*\* Fractional jail capacities due to mid-year jail construction.

Table 2.1

**StateWide  
2004**

StateWide's Latest Submission: 04/26/2005

Jan thru Dec

Months of Data: 12

Housed	Offenders on Record	Average Daily Populations				No Status Change				Sentenced After Admission			Total Offenders	
		ADP	ADP %Of Housed	ADP%Of Housed + Bd Out	ADP %Of Reporting Jails	Releases	AvLOS Only Presentenced	Releases	AvLOS Only Sentenced	Releases	AvLOS Part Presentenced	AvLOS Part Sentenced	Releases Overall	AvLOS Overall
Regular Inmates				* In Statewide Totals, Boarded Out Offenders Are Already Counted as Boarded In From Other Counties*										
Unsented Felons	69,527	4,264.8	25.9%		24.9%	64,327	20.9						64,327	20.9
Unsented Misdemeanants	127,734	1,825.9	11.1%		10.7%	125,450	4.8						125,450	4.8
Sentenced Felon (prior to admission)	15,045	2,270.5	13.8%		13.3%			12,325	52.1				12,325	52.1
Sentenced Felon (after admission)	14,235	2,944.3	17.8%		17.2%					13,044	44.9	50.5	13,044	95.4
Sentenced Misd (prior to admission)	34,958	1,878.0	11.4%		11.0%			32,912	17.3				32,912	17.3
Sentenced Misd (after admission)	16,459	1,643.0	10.0%		9.6%					15,677	15.1	25.4	15,677	40.6
Boarded In														0.0
DOC	3,729	212.4	1.3%		1.2%	2,964	17.7	373	18.6	139	59.0	24.4	3,476	20.4
Federal	4,237	466.6	2.8%		2.7%	3,645	42.3	60	39.6	27	87.1	21.0	3,732	42.7
Other Counties	6,721	443.9	2.7%		2.6%	1,975	11.1	4,308	31.3	72	27.7	38.7	6,355	25.4
Other	13,488	548.3	3.3%		3.2%	11,596	8.6	737	27.6	564	24.4	21.5	12,897	11.3
<b>Total Housed</b>	<b>306,133</b>	<b>16,497.7</b>	<b>100.0%</b>		<b>96.4%</b>	<b>209,957</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>50,715</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>29,523</b>	<b>28.8</b>	<b>36.5</b>	<b>290,195</b>	<b>19.2</b>
<b>Jail Capacity</b>		<b>17,108.5</b>												
<b>Target Populations **</b>				Targeted Jails' Capacity	%of Targeted's Capacity	ADP %of Reporting Jails								
Felony Alcohol Related Arrests	3,459	438.9	15,767.7	2.8%	2.6%	1,698	18.4	883	74.0	514	54.1	59.9	3,095	50.1
Parole Violators	2,858	203.9	12,780.0	1.6%	1.2%	2,125	34.5	449	32.5	59	34.5	49.0	2,633	21.2
Felony Circuit Court Probation Violators	9,155	773.7	14,274.5	5.4%	4.5%	4,874	15.1	1,492	31.5	2,072	15.1	46.3	8,438	31.5

\*\* ADP %of Capacity for Target Populations is based on the jail capacity of the counties reporting the target offense.

Objective Classification of Felon Population (Max =1)	Unk	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Housed Non-Boarders Per Level	5.1%	5.5%	12.0%	10.3%	7.8%	14.7%	3.6%	2.9%	0.0%

**Top Ten Offense Categories by Percentage of Jail Capacity Utilized**

Rank	ADP %Of Capacity	Arrest Charge Code***	Crime Class	Description	Offenders on Record	Releases Overall	AvLOS Overall
1	4.7%	Various	M	Alcohol Related Arrests	34,348	33,593	8.2
2	4.5%	Various	F	Probation Violators	9,155	8,438	31.5
3	2.7%	Various		Federal Offenders	4,237	3,732	42.7
4	2.6%	Various		Offenders from Other Counties	6,721	6,355	25.4
5	2.6%	Various	F	Alcohol Related Arrests	3,459	3,095	50.1
6	2.1%	Various	M	Probation Violators	5,413	5,060	22.2
7	1.6%	P333.74032A5	F	CONT. SUB. - POSSESS LESS THAN 25 GRAMS	3,421	3,163	31.0
8	1.6%	U5015	M	FAILURE TO APPEAR	8,578	8,275	8.3
9	1.5%	M333.7404	F	CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE - USE	1,683	1,440	59.6
10	1.4%	P750.812	M	DOMESTIC VIOLENCE	8,574	8,350	10.5

\*\*\* Charge Code Prefixes: P for PACC code, M for MCL Code, or U for UCR/MICR Arrest Code

**State Wide Jail Capacities\*\*\*\***

Reporting Jails	All Jails	Percent Reported
17,108.5	18,402.5	93.0%

**State Wide Jails Reporting**

(Two Counties w/o Jails)

Counties Reporting	Counties with Jails	Percent Reporting
71	81	87.7%

\*\*\*\* Fractional jail capacities due to mid-year jail construction.

Table 2.2

## **PART 3**

### **PROGRAM UTILIZATION**

Community corrections programs are expected to contribute to local goals and objectives concerning prison commitments and/or jail utilization of their respective counties. Appropriate program policies and practices must be implemented for programs to serve as diversions from prison or jail, or as treatment programs that reduce the risk of recidivism.

To impact prison commitment and jail utilization rates, specific target populations have been identified due to the high number of these offenders being sentenced to prison or jail. It is not possible to individually identify offenders that would have been sentenced to prison or jail if alternative sanctions or treatment programs were not available. But as a group, evidence can be presented to support their designation as a target population.

National research<sup>1</sup> has shown that appropriately targeted and administered cognitive restructuring and substance abuse programs reduce recidivism. Community corrections funds have been used to fund these types of programs based upon these national studies.

Further, supporting information is available concerning the impact of community corrections sanctions and programs on jail utilization. It is possible to identify local sentencing policies that specify that jail time will be decreased based upon an offender's participation or completion of community corrections programs.

#### **Enrolled Offenders and Outcomes**

This section presents information relative to offenders enrolled into community corrections programs during FY 2004 and FY 2005 through March. In the following tables, an offender can be represented in more than one category, since he or she may be enrolled in multiple programs. Information that can be determined through examination of the tables includes the following:

- \$ Table 3.1, reflects that in FY 2004 nearly 35,500 offenders accounted for nearly 42,000 enrollments in programs funded by community corrections – 82% of the program outcomes were successful. Felony offenders accounted for the majority of reported enrollments – 80% of the program outcomes were successful.
- \$ Table 3.2, indicates that from October 2004 through March 2005 more than 19,000 offenders accounted for nearly 21,000 enrollments in programs funded by community corrections – 85% of the program outcomes have been successful. Felony offenders accounted for the majority of reported enrollments – 82% of the program outcomes have been successful.
- \$ Table 3.3, shows that in FY 2004 specific program successful outcomes were: substance abuse 83%, mental health services 70%, educational services 73% and employment services 81%.
- \$ Table 3.4, indicates that from October 2004 through March 2005 specific program successful outcomes were: substance abuse 80%, mental health services 74%, educational services 79% and employment services 77%.

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<sup>1</sup> Andrews, D. A. & Bonta, James (2003) The Psychology of Criminal Conduct Cincinnati, Ohio: Anderson Publishing Co.

Table 3.1

State Summary of Program Participants by Crime Class & Legal Status						
With Percents of Successful Outcomes						
P.A. 511 Funded						
Fiscal Year						
FY04						
Offenders in Programs				Outcomes from Program Enrollments		
	Number of Offenders	%		Program Enrollments	Successful Outcomes	% Successful
<b><u>Felons</u></b>						
Unsented	9,180	43.2%		10,988	9,851	89.7%
Sented	12,078	56.8%		15,067	10,928	72.5%
Total	21,258	100.0%		26,055	20,779	79.8%
<b><u>Misdemeanants</u></b>						
Unsented	5,347	37.5%		6,454	6,002	93.0%
Sented	8,927	62.5%		9,347	7,708	82.5%
Total	14,274	100.0%		15,801	13,710	86.8%
<b><u>Total</u></b>						
Unsented	14,527	40.9%		17,442	15,853	90.9%
Sented	21,005	59.1%		24,414	18,636	76.3%
Total	35,532	100.0%		41,856	34,489	82.4%

Per CCIS database on 08/19/2005

Table 3.2

State Summary of Program Participants by Crime Class & Legal Status						
With Percents of Successful Outcomes						
P.A. 511 Funded						
Fiscal Year thru March						
FY05						
Offenders in Programs				Outcomes from Program Enrollments		
	Number of Offenders	%		Program Enrollments	Successful Outcomes	% Successful
<b><u>Felons</u></b>						
Unsented	5,742	49.8%		6,985	6,254	89.5%
Sented	5,799	50.2%		6,153	4,589	74.6%
Total	11,541	100.0%		13,138	10,843	82.5%
<b><u>Misdemeanants</u></b>						
Unsented	3,122	41.0%		3,683	3,400	92.3%
Sented	4,499	59.0%		4,306	3,625	84.2%
Total	7,621	100.0%		7,989	7,025	87.9%
<b><u>Total</u></b>						
Unsented	8,864	46.3%		10,668	9,654	90.5%
Sented	10,298	53.7%		10,459	8,214	78.5%
Total	19,162	100.0%		21,127	17,868	84.6%

Per CCIS database on 08/19/2005

Table 3.3

<b>State Summary of Program Enrollments by Crime Class &amp; Legal Status</b> <b>With Percents of Successful Outcomes</b> <b>P.A. 511 Funded</b> <b>Fiscal Year</b> <b>FY04</b>										
Type of Program	New Enrollments	Number of Enrollments				Percent Successful				
		Unsented		Sentenced		Unsented		Sentenced		Overall
		Felony	Misd	Felony	Misd	Felony	Misd	Felony	Misd	
Case Management	7,773	1,032	458	3,483	2,800	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Community Service	7,537	98	170	2,458	4,811	77.6%	74.1%	79.4%	80.0%	79.6%
Education	1,646	109	27	1,133	377	73.4%	70.4%	72.6%	71.9%	72.5%
Employment & Training	763	36	37	515	175	88.9%	97.3%	74.4%	96.0%	81.1%
Intensive Supervision	4,211	606	637	1,410	1,558	71.0%	91.8%	55.2%	80.8%	72.5%
Mental Health	241	17	10	129	85	64.7%	70.0%	65.9%	76.5%	69.7%
Pre-Trial Services	15,315	8,854	4,992	583	886	92.6%	94.2%	93.3%	95.5%	93.3%
Probation Residential	5,296	387	17	4,778	114	60.2%	58.8%	64.8%	70.2%	64.5%
Substance Abuse	6,191	815	563	3,534	1,279	89.8%	91.5%	79.2%	87.1%	83.4%
Other	212	17	1	150	44	70.6%	100.0%	88.7%	95.5%	88.7%
DDJR/CTP	444	49	0	377	18	91.8%	0.0%	88.9%	88.9%	89.2%
Totals	49,629	12,020	6,912	18,550	12,147					
Totals w/o Case Mgt	41,856	10,988	6,454	15,067	9,347	89.7%	93.0%	72.5%	82.5%	82.4%

Per CCIS database on 08/19/2005

Table 3.4

<b>State Summary of Program Enrollments by Crime Class &amp; Legal Status</b> <b>With Percents of Successful Outcomes</b> <b>P.A. 511 Funded</b> <b>Fiscal Year thru March</b> <b>FY05</b>										
Type of Program	New Enrollments	Number of Enrollments				Percent Successful				
		Unsented		Sentenced		Unsented		Sentenced		Overall
		Felony	Misd	Felony	Misd	Felony	Misd	Felony	Misd	
Case Management	5,338	807	403	2,358	1,770	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Community Service	3,537	60	73	1,129	2,275	78.3%	83.6%	80.2%	83.6%	82.4%
Education	867	66	8	585	208	80.3%	87.5%	77.6%	83.7%	79.4%
Employment & Training	232	7	4	155	66	71.4%	75.0%	76.8%	78.8%	77.2%
Intensive Supervision	1,897	368	293	517	719	65.2%	87.4%	72.3%	86.2%	78.5%
Mental Health	227	40	28	99	60	70.0%	67.9%	73.7%	78.3%	73.6%
Pre-Trial Services	8,991	5,618	2,875	254	244	92.8%	94.7%	96.5%	96.7%	93.6%
Probation Residential	2,259	230	8	1,957	64	59.1%	62.5%	65.5%	62.5%	64.8%
Substance Abuse	2,640	515	386	1,120	619	87.2%	82.6%	74.7%	81.9%	80.0%
Other	118	6	5	68	39	100.0%	100.0%	91.2%	92.3%	92.4%
DDJR/CTP	359	75	3	269	12	98.7%	66.7%	88.1%	91.7%	90.3%
Totals	26,465	7,792	4,086	8,511	6,076					
Totals w/o Case Mgt	21,127	6,985	3,683	6,153	4,306	89.5%	92.3%	74.6%	84.2%	84.6%

Per CCIS database on 08/19/2005

## PART 4

### FY 2005 APPROPRIATIONS

#### **Community Corrections Plans and Services**

<b>FY 2005 Appropriation</b>	<b>\$13,033,000</b>
<b>FY 2005 Award of Funds</b>	<b>\$12,935,556</b>

FY 2005 Community Corrections Plans and Services funds have been awarded to support community-based programs in 73 counties (47 county, city/county, or multi-county CCABs). On February 10, 2005, Governor Granholm signed Executive Order 2005-03 that reduced the Community Corrections Plans and Services Appropriation by \$95,000 – these were uncommitted funds.

The Plans and Services funds are utilized within local jurisdictions to support a wide range of programming options for eligible defendants and sentenced offenders. The distribution of funds among program categories is presented below.

#### **Resource Commitment by Program Category:**

Community Service	\$1,159,988
Education	\$1,515,049
Employment/Training	\$ 204,593
Intensive Supervision	\$1,579,491
Mental Health	\$ 199,742
Pretrial	\$1,430,071
Substance Abuse	\$1,457,227
Case Management	\$2,188,673
Other	\$ 421,977
CCAB Administration	\$2,778,745

The commitment of funds among program categories has been changing, and it is expected that this pattern will continue over time as increased efforts are made throughout the state to address recidivism reduction by improving treatment effectiveness. More specifically, it is expected there will be a continued shifting of resources to cognitive behavioral-based and other programming for offenders with a high risk of recidivism.

This shifting or reallocation of resources, which began during FY 1999 and continued through the FY 2005 proposal development and award of funds processes, reflects the effort and commitment of local jurisdictions to improve treatment effectiveness and reduce recidivism through the development and implementation of new approaches to substance abuse treatment, education and employment programming, improved case planning, sanction and service matching, case management functions, and strengthened monitoring and evaluation capabilities.

#### **Resource Commitment by Local Jurisdiction**

The sanctions and services for each jurisdiction, which are supported by FY 2005 Comprehensive Plans and Services funds, are identified on the attached table (4.1) entitled, Comprehensive Plans and Services: Summary of Program Budgets - FY 2005.

Table 4.1

**MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS**  
**FIELD OPERATIONS ADMINISTRATION - OFFICE OF COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS**  
**Comprehensive Plans and Service Funds: Summary of Program Budgets**  
**FY 2005**

CCAB	COMMUNITY SERVICE	EDUCATION	EMPLOYMENT & TRAINING	INTENSIVE SUPERVISION	MENTAL HEALTH	PRETRIAL	SUBSTANCE ABUSE	CASE MANAGEMENT	OTHER	ADMIN.	TOTAL
ALLEGAN	16,640	36,240	-	14,900	-	-	-	19,000	-	12,900	99,680
BARRY	2,500	37,978	-	21,753	-	-	-	-	-	6,670	88,901
BAY	12,000	8,060	-	-	-	22,500	47,260	14,500	-	3,500	147,820
BERRIEN	-	15,000	16,903	70,000	-	-	20,000	43,897	-	3,700	199,500
CALHOUN	-	-	-	40,000	-	80,650	20,000	21,050	-	6,588	208,288
CASS	5,400	-	-	9,600	-	-	19,500	23,400	-	5,200	83,100
CENTRAL U.P.	55,472	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	1,000	3,745	81,217
CLINTON	-	27,500	720	1,000	-	-	-	24,680	-	3,100	77,000
EASTERN U.P.	52,593	-	-	36,116	-	-	-	-	-	38,291	127,000
EATON	36,000	29,875	-	3,500	-	-	-	25,030	11,000	45,900	151,305
GENESEE	15,000	-	-	60,000	5,000	55,000	74,000	108,000	-	17,000	434,000
HURON	18,000	4,500	-	-	-	-	7,075	2,500	-	13,725	45,800
INGHAM/LANSING	53,000	-	64,600	35,000	-	-	62,200	12,500	-	62,000	289,300
IONIA	18,000	25,000	-	-	-	-	15,000	-	-	25,000	83,000
ISABELLA	-	44,919	-	20,000	-	-	-	12,000	-	26,450	103,369
JACKSON	60,600	21,000	-	45,800	-	-	-	17,500	-	52,800	197,700
KALAMAZOO	24,000	6,000	-	77,000	-	137,000	83,500	2,500	-	73,000	403,000
KENT	58,086	35,280	33,270	81,500	37,800	135,664	200,950	36,150	1,800	86,500	807,000
LENAWEE	24,000	4,500	-	6,000	-	-	-	9,000	-	15,500	59,000
LIVINGSTON	-	30,699	-	51,199	-	-	-	48,201	777	33,598	64,474
MACOMB	59,500	109,000	-	102,500	-	106,000	24,000	102,000	2,000	36,000	641,000
MARQUETTE	26,000	15,000	-	17,000	-	-	-	-	-	21,000	79,000
MASON	3,000	2,000	500	-	14,000	-	3,000	18,000	-	15,900	56,400
MECOSTA	22,000	-	-	14,000	-	-	-	13,500	-	15,800	65,300
MIDLAND	-	-	2,600	-	15,408	-	74,252	19,868	3,000	26,785	141,913
MONROE	-	-	12,000	7,150	15,600	12,000	108,800	-	-	35,000	190,550
MONTCALM	27,450	10,750	-	18,500	-	-	13,880	-	-	8,600	79,180
MUSKEGON	-	20,000	25,000	-	-	40,000	30,000	58,500	-	64,230	37,730
NORTHERN MI	11,000	18,000	-	23,000	16,000	5,000	8,000	68,270	-	45,035	94,305
N.M. SUNRISE SIDE	8,000	15,000	-	-	26,150	-	-	20,000	-	33,300	102,450
NORTHWEST MI	-	88,200	-	-	13,958	-	41,500	195,806	3,000	49,696	92,160
OAKLAND	49,900	160,000	18,000	34,000	-	618,916	65,000	427,000	-	103,037	1,475,853
OSCEOLA	31,900	3,600	-	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	13,600	51,600
OTTAWA	60,000	25,000	-	80,000	-	-	-	12,755	-	42,425	220,000

Table 4.1 cont.											
CCAB	COMMUNITY SERVICE	EDUCATION	EMPLOYMENT & TRAINING	INTENSIVE SUPERVISION	MENTAL HEALTH	PRETRIAL	SUBSTANCE ABUSE	CASE MANAGEMENT	OTHER	ADMIN.	TOTAL
SAGINAW	-	16,000	7,000	13,000	-	120,000	57,500	30,000	-	58,100	301,600
ST. CLAIR	-	11,200	-	20,000	-	38,800	8,200	78,200	-	31,100	187,500
ST. JOSEPH	-	25,000	-	32,900	20,200	-	-	-	-	26,000	104,100
SANILAC	36,775	-	-	-	-	-	9,050	5,850	-	10,150	61,825
SHIAWASSEE	-	25,083	-	16,715	-	-	-	-	-	17,800	59,598
SUNRISE SIDE	750	547	-	-	13,600	-	-	1,350	-	3,753	20,000
13 <sup>th</sup> CIRCUIT	-	10,000	-	57,860	10,000	-	-	77,150	-	25,700	180,710
34 <sup>th</sup> CIRCUIT	17,922	27,608	-	11,187	12,026	-	24,200	19,557	-	39,500	152,000
THUMB	43,000	-	-	24,000	-	-	46,000	22,800	-	44,000	179,800
TRI COUNTY	76,000	8,400	-	-	-	-	-	2,000	-	36,681	123,081
VAN BUREN	25,000	26,010	-	7,820	-	-	-	39,765	-	21,135	119,730
WASHTENAW	-	30,000	24,000	61,691	-	58,541	60,000	26,894	-	12,471	373,597
WAYNE *	20,000	540,000	-	437,600	-	-	324,460	529,500	399,400	48,440	2,999,400
WCUP	190,500	2,100	-	23,700	-	-	9,900	-	-	68,520	294,720
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>1,159,988</b>	<b>1,515,049</b>	<b>204,593</b>	<b>1,579,491</b>	<b>199,742</b>	<b>1,430,071</b>	<b>1,457,227</b>	<b>2,188,673</b>	<b>421,977</b>	<b>2,778,745</b>	<b>12,935,556</b>

Note: \$291,826 has been awarded to Macomb County under the Alternatives to Prison Treatment Program Fund that support Mental Health Services within the Macomb County Jail. These funds are not included within this report

\* Wayne County was awarded \$332,400 within the "other" category to support the Sheriff's Warrant Enforcement Bureau. These funds were administered pursuant to a contractual agreement between the MDOC and Wayne County Sheriff's Department.



## **Residential Services**

<b>FY 2005 Appropriation</b>	<b>\$15,828,400</b>
<b>FY 2005 Award of Funds</b>	<b>\$15,805,742</b>

FY 2005 funds were awarded to support residential services pursuant to 42 local comprehensive corrections' plans. The FY 2005 awards respond to program utilization patterns among local jurisdictions and create greater capabilities for local jurisdictions to purchase residential services for eligible felony offenders from a wider range of providers.

The FY 2005 appropriation supports an average daily population (ADP) of 1,008.

During FY 2005, emphases continued to be on: utilizing residential services as part of a continuum of sanctions and services (e.g., short-term residential substance abuse treatment services followed by outpatient treatment as appropriate, residential services followed by day reporting), reducing the length of stay in residence, increasing the utilization of short-term residential services for probation violators, and increasing utilization for parole violators. OCC incorporated into the annual application for funding information related to local jurisdictions targeting parolees, and have encouraged CCABs to provide services to parolees. The average daily population of parolees participating in residential services increased from 31 in FY 2003 to 84 in FY 2004 which is a 168% increase. OCC awarded 62 residential beds to counties for FY 2005 to continue targeting parole violators – during the first six months of the fiscal year parole violators occupied 88 beds on a daily average.

It was expected that an increase in utilization of residential services would be experienced in FY 2005 and that the actual ADP will be greater than 1,008 due to the following factors:

- Utilization patterns among other jurisdictions are expected to continue to increase through FY 2005.
- It is expected that greater emphasis on parole violators will have an impact on the utilization rates of residential services. The closing of the Kalamazoo Residential Programming Center, Benton Harbor, Saginaw and the Woodward Corrections Centers will likely have an impact on utilization rates of residential services.
- The statutory guidelines will continue to produce increased demands for residential services. Specifically, offenders with guideline scores in the straddle cells and the higher end of the intermediate sanction cells are increasingly sentenced to a jail term followed by placement in a residential program.
- Attention will continue to be focused on the utilization of residential services in response to probation violations and eligible parole violators in accordance with the department's policies and procedures.

The utilization rates for the first six months of the fiscal year were lower than expected due to low utilization of residential services in Kalamazoo, Oakland and Wayne Counties.

Table 4.2 provides the FY 2005 award for each jurisdiction, including a monthly summary of the ADP reported for the first six months of the fiscal year. The ADP was 940.53 based upon reimbursed earnings.

Table 4.3 provides information regarding the past three fiscal years= data of the actual average daily population, including the first six months of FY 2005.

Table 4.2

# MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

## FIELD OPERATIONS ADMINISTRATION - OFFICE OF COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS

### FY 2005 Residential Services - Six Months Summary

CCAB	AWARD AMOUNT	ADP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	TOTAL ADP
ALLEGAN	78,475	5.00	1.94	4.23	6.48	8.32	8.79	6.65	6.07
BARRY	31,390	2.00	0.03	0.17	1.00	1.61	2.71	2.13	1.28
BAY	219,730	14.00	14.58	14.57	16.45	19.29	16.96	16.29	16.36
BERRIEN	517,935	33.00	32.65	34.80	30.90	30.19	30.29	31.58	31.73
CALHOUN	423,765	27.00	25.48	18.70	18.94	19.87	23.57	32.77	23.22
CASS	141,255	9.00	13.84	15.03	15.48	11.84	8.96	7.42	12.10
CLINTON	15,695	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.29	1.00	1.00	0.38
EATON	156,950	10.00	10.90	11.37	8.81	6.45	8.79	13.65	9.99
GENESEE	1,271,295	81.00	79.61	85.83	84.13	77.42	69.82	77.06	78.98
INGHAM/LANSING	439,460	28.00	27.10	29.47	29.77	29.55	32.96	34.68	30.59
IONIA	31,390	2.00	2.00	1.77	3.19	4.26	3.00	2.16	2.73
ISABELLA	31,390	2.00	2.26	4.00	3.26	1.55	1.89	3.00	2.66
JACKSON	188,340	12.00	6.03	10.73	14.94	18.52	15.93	16.10	13.71
KALAMAZOO	1,349,770	86.00	58.77	66.17	65.74	62.97	62.57	86.10	67.05
KENT	1,177,125	75.00	63.68	68.80	67.65	78.55	77.32	78.81	72.47
LENAWEE	94,170	6.00	13.00	10.07	7.87	5.06	4.07	3.32	7.23
LIVINGSTON	94,170	6.00	12.84	9.47	4.61	4.52	1.93	2.77	6.02
MACOMB	549,325	35.00	40.58	43.77	57.55	40.19	46.64	50.68	46.57
MARQUETTE	31,390	2.00	1.23	1.90	1.06	0.48	2.54	2.00	1.53
MASON	31,390	2.00	0.35	0.00	0.00	1.77	2.82	2.00	1.16
MECOSTA	31,390	2.00	0.81	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.61	0.90
MIDLAND	172,645	11.00	3.23	2.13	1.32	4.19	6.29	12.10	4.88
MONROE	329,595	21.00	24.13	22.37	25.81	25.74	22.75	18.71	23.25
MONTCALM	125,560	8.00	10.00	7.90	6.06	3.55	4.36	5.19	6.18
MUSKEGON	612,105	39.00	46.35	56.07	54.58	43.68	55.18	53.52	51.56
NORTHERN MI	62,780	4.00	5.35	6.40	3.52	2.29	1.50	2.32	3.56
NORTHWEST MI	141,255	9.00	10.26	10.07	8.32	9.48	9.89	6.68	9.12
OAKLAND	1,569,500	100.00	88.42	92.40	92.65	85.06	89.54	84.58	88.77
OSCEOLA	15,695	1.00	0.13	1.00	1.00	0.03	0.43	1.26	0.64
OTTAWA	94,170	6.00	4.65	4.80	5.74	4.19	5.71	2.77	4.64
SAGINAW	706,275	45.00	56.35	55.73	54.16	47.74	40.82	39.81	49.10
ST. CLAIR	565,020	36.00	39.19	41.03	44.68	39.77	40.29	41.48	41.07
ST. JOSEPH	360,985	23.00	23.13	18.47	14.26	17.52	20.04	24.39	19.63
SHIAWASSEE	15,695	1.00	1.19	1.67	1.00	1.00	0.21	0.87	0.99
SUNRISE SIDE	19,688	1.25	3.61	3.70	3.94	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.87
SUNRISE SIDE - NEMCOG	43,969	3.75	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.00	3.93	1.55	1.58
13th CIRCUIT	141,255	9.00	2.26	2.13	3.71	4.23	7.57	10.94	5.14
34th CIRCUIT	31,390	2.00	1.94	1.03	1.32	1.32	1.00	1.58	1.37
THUMB	94,170	6.00	5.55	4.33	3.55	2.35	2.54	3.10	3.57
VAN BUREN	141,255	9.00	11.42	8.47	9.16	8.13	6.82	8.10	8.68
WASHTENAW	329,595	21.00	22.42	22.47	20.90	16.68	11.29	10.97	17.45
WAYNE	3,295,950	210.00	132.10	153.70	167.48	169.87	170.86	181.06	162.51
WCUP	31,390	2.00	3.35	2.80	1.58	1.23	1.79	2.52	2.21
TOTALS	15,805,742	1,008.00	902.71	950.50	963.58	915.77	926.36	984.26	940.53

Table 4.3

**MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS****FIELD OPERATIONS ADMINISTRATION - OFFICE OF COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS****Residential Services - Summary of Average Daily Populations**

CCAB	Average Daily Population			
	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005 *
ALLEGAN			4.49	6.07
BARRY			0.92	1.28
ALLEGAN/BARRY	5.4	6.30		
BAY	6.5	5.31	5.92	16.36
BERRIEN	30.7	36.50	33.00	31.73
CALHOUN	24.5	26.82	22.43	23.22
CASS				12.10
CLINTON				0.38
EATON	4.5	2.99	8.61	9.99
GENESEE	81.05	84.00	71.63	78.98
INGHAM	36	33.22	24.88	30.59
IONIA				2.73
ISABELLA	0.8	1.07	1.65	2.66
JACKSON	11.5	9.69	8.50	13.71
KALAMAZOO	70.9	80.90	73.70	67.05
KENT	98	90.81	84.67	72.47
LENAWEE			7.86	7.23
LIVINGSTON	9.4	3.08	6.75	6.02
MACOMB	24.6	27.67	27.97	46.57
MARQUETTE	1.9	1.10	1.38	1.53
MASON				1.16
MECOSTA				0.90
MIDLAND	5	2.66	3.53	4.88
MONROE	18	14.51	20.21	23.25
MONTCALM				6.18
MUSKEGON	35.8	34.54	39.87	51.56
NORTHERN MI	2.6	3.88	2.67	3.56
NORTHWEST MI	9	9.96	7.12	9.12
OAKLAND	87.1	104.00	104.76	88.77
OSCEOLA				0.64
OTTAWA	4.9	3.00	3.14	4.64
SAGINAW	54.4	51.46	59.11	49.10
SHIAWASSEE			0.52	0.99
ST. CLAIR	44.1	41.03	30.60	41.07
ST JOSEPH	47.7	45.47	34.34	19.63
SUNRISE SIDE	5.6	4.40	3.41	1.87
SUNRISE SIDE - NEMCOG				1.58
13th CIRCUIT	8.8	10.68	9.33	5.14
34TH CIRCUIT	2.2	1.46	2.27	1.37
THUMB			3.33	3.57
VAN BUREN	10.4	9.10	11.55	8.68
WASHTENAW	22.4	17.50	21.67	17.45
WAYNE	149.5	172.15	200.54	162.51
WCUP	3.1	1.84	0.75	2.21
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>916.35</b>	<b>937.08</b>	<b>943.08</b>	<b>940.53</b>

\* FY 2005 average daily population is for the first six months of the fiscal year.

## **Drunk Driver Jail Reduction & Community Treatment Program**

<b>FY 2005 Appropriation</b>	<b>\$3,000,000</b>
<b>FY 2005 Award of Funds</b>	<b>\$2,765,527</b>

The FY 2005 Drunk Driver Jail Reduction and Community Treatment Program (DDJR&CTP) funds were awarded to support treatment options to reduce drunk driving and drunk driving-related deaths by addressing the alcohol addiction pursuant to 35 local comprehensive corrections' plans developed under the P.A. 511.

The FY 2005 Appropriations Act, No. 154 of 2004, Section 710 stipulates that the funds are appropriated and may be expended for any of the following purposes:

(a) To increase availability of treatment options to reduce drunk driving and drunk driving-related deaths by addressing the alcohol addiction of felony drunk drivers who otherwise likely would be sentenced to jail or a combination of jail and other sanctions.

(b) To divert from jail sentences or to reduce the length of jail sentences for felony drunk drivers who otherwise would have been sentenced to jail and whose recommended minimum sentence ranges under sentencing guidelines have upper limits of 18 months or less, through funding programs that may be used in lieu of incarceration and that increase the likelihood of rehabilitation.

(c) To provide a policy and funding framework to make additional jail space available for housing convicted felons whose recommended minimum sentence ranges under sentencing guidelines have lower limits of 12 months or less and who likely otherwise would be sentenced to prison, with the aim of enabling counties to meet or exceed amounts received through the county jail reimbursement program during FY 2002-2003 and reducing the numbers of felons sentenced to prison.

### **Resource Commitment by Category:**

Assessment Process	\$381,567
Treatment Options	\$1,487,691
Probation Residential Services	\$896,269

The initial awards for the DDJR & CTP were announced between January and February 2004. Counties began implementing new programs or utilizing existing programs in the 2nd quarter of FY 2004. It is expected that program enrollments will continue to steadily increase in FY 2005 which will have a greater impact on the jail reduction and drunk driver related offenses.

### **Status**

The number of OUIL 3<sup>rd</sup> "intermediate" offenders identified in community corrections programs increased (245%) from 288 in January, 2004 to 720 in June 2005. Based on the Jail Population Information System data it appears that these programs are impacting jails – offenders occupying jail beds statewide on felony alcohol related offenses decreased from 3.2% in CY 2003 to 2.6% in CY 2004. While it is very promising to see a steady increase of drunk drivers in programs and decrease in the number of drunk drivers in jail, additional data is needed to determine the actual impact these programs are having versus other factors such as the State Police efforts in reducing drunk driving in the State.

## **PART 5**

### **DATA SYSTEMS OVERVIEW AND STATUS**

The Office of Community Corrections is responsible for the development and operation of two information systems: the Jail Population Information System (JPIS) and the Community Corrections Information System (CCIS). This report summarizes the status of each system.

#### **Jail Population Information System (JPIS)**

##### **Overview**

The Michigan Jail Population Information System was developed as a means to gather standardized information on jail utilization and demographics from county jails throughout the state. JPIS is the product of a cooperative effort among the Michigan Department of Corrections, Office of Community Corrections, County Jail Services Unit and the Michigan Sheriffs Association, with assistance from Michigan State University and the National Institute of Corrections. While it was never intended that JPIS would have all the information contained at each individual reporting site, specifications called for the capture of data on individual demographics, primary offense, known criminal history and information related to arrest, conviction, sentencing, and release.

##### **Mission and Concept**

The primary purpose of the statewide Jail Population Information System is to provide the ability to monitor and evaluate jail population characteristics for use in policy planning. As a statewide database, it is sufficiently flexible to enable the system to be compatible with existing jail management and MIS systems in each county. Originally developed as a mainframe process, the JPIS system was later rewritten to run in MDOC's client/server environment, utilizing e-mail and a dedicated bulletin board to facilitate gathering monthly files and returning error summaries and analytical reports.

JPIS is a means to gather a subset of the information which already resides on individual jail management systems, with each county running a monthly extract process to generate a standard file. The primary approach has always been to promote the adoption, enhancement and proper use of local data systems. In turn, the local system provides the foundation to extract the optimum of usable data for the JPIS extract, which should be viewed as a logical by-product of local data capture.

##### **History and Impact**

The locally-centered approach taken for JPIS development has had a substantial impact on the utilization of local jail management systems throughout the state. When JPIS requirements were first implemented, over half the counties in Michigan did not have functional automated jail management systems, and objective inmate risk classification was in its infancy. Now, all the counties have automated systems, with nearly every county having transmitted electronic data files to the central JPIS system. Similarly, the JPIS requirement for standardized classification of offenders has been a major factor in the adoption of objective offender classification processes and procedures throughout the state.

## **Use of JPIS Data**

Currently, the monthly edit error reports returned to the counties, based upon individual incoming files, include summaries of admissions, releases and a snapshot of inmates still unreleased at month-end. In addition, counts are given for the ten most commonly occurring arrest and conviction charges. These reports enhance capabilities to review each monthly submission for accuracy.

Since 1998, detailed reports based upon accumulated JPIS master data have been transmitted to each Sheriff's department and CCAB. The reports cover cumulative data for the current calendar year, as well as full-year data for the preceding year. The associated tables include such categories as average daily population for the jail, releases and lengths-of-stay for offenders. In addition, there is summary data on security classification, most frequently occurring arrest charges and on target populations for community corrections programs. Local officials are given the opportunity to provide feedback on the accuracy and completeness of their data submissions, as reflected in the reports. The reports provide a primary means for review of JPIS statistics with the counties to isolate and correct data problems not readily identified by routine file editing. As additional data problems are identified and resolved, the quality and confidence in the reports increase.

## **Local Data Systems and JPIS**

Michigan counties employ a wide variety of electronic jail management packages which vary in nature based upon jail size and local requirements for data collection. These applications include both custom-written systems and packages purchased from outside vendors. On a statewide basis, it is a very dynamic environment, with regular hardware and software upgrades at individual sites - and not infrequently - switches to entirely different jail management packages. This evolving vendor landscape presents some unique data-gathering challenges, as even the most conscientious counties periodically deal with jail management software issues that disrupt both local operations and JPIS data submissions.

## **JPIS Data System Enhancements**

The Office of Community Corrections continues to review, update and streamline the overall JPIS data reporting requirements to maximize the use of the system. The efforts to streamline JPIS reporting are expected to contribute toward the goal of providing additional outputs to benefit both the state and local jurisdictions. The focus continues to be upon gathering the most critical data elements from all counties, as monthly reporting is expanded to make maximum use of the available data for analysis purposes and local feedback.

## **JPIS Data Reporting Status**

Even though several counties do not have active Community Corrections Advisory Boards and do not receive community corrections funding, the counties submitting JPIS jail data to OCC have accounted for nearly 93% of statewide jail beds during CY 2004. At any given time, a number of counties will be working to resolve local data system issues which may also affect their capability to submit JPIS data. Technical assistance is provided by OCC where appropriate, and every attempt is made to recover any missed monthly data once problems are resolved. OCC will continue to provide technical support to maximize the collection and aggregation of local jail data on a statewide basis.

## **Community Corrections Information System (CCIS)**

### **Overview**

Local jurisdictions submit monthly offender profile and program utilization data to OCC on all offenders enrolled in community corrections programs funded by P.A. 511 and other funding sources. Two types of data are required: (1) characteristics of offenders who have been determined P.A. 511 eligible for enrollment into programs; and (2) program participation details.

The CCIS data submitted represents an extract of data available locally for program planning and case management purposes. OCC uses the data to examine the profiles of offenders in programs, monitor utilization, and evaluate the various CCAB goals and objectives specific to program utilization.

Data is submitted via e-mail, however, floppy-disk submissions are permitted if circumstances so require. Data files are edited upon receipt, and error reports are returned if the data does not meet basic format and/or content requirements. When data meets editing requirements, a feedback report is provided to the CCAB to verify the accuracy of the data.

### **CCIS Features**

The CCIS data feedback includes financial data so program utilization can be directly viewed in comparison to program expenses. Available at the CCAB level, the report identifies the budget and year-to-date information on expenses, new enrollments, average lengths of stay of successful and failed completions, and average enrollment levels for each P.A. 511 funded program. Statistics on offender characteristics (i.e., population percentages of felons, probation violators, straddle cell offenders, etc.) are also provided. Enhancements are part of OCC's ongoing commitment to assist local entities and OCC staff to actively monitor local program activity and the various elements of services to priority populations.

### **Impact of System Enhancements**

As changes and improvements to corrections-related data systems continue to be refined, the overall ability to monitor prison commitments, jail utilization and program utilization by priority target groups of offenders continues to improve. Areas in which data system enhancements have impact include:

1. Improvement to the timeliness and availability of felony disposition data.

The use of a data export process developed to provide CCABs with felony disposition data directly generated from the MDOC's master data-gathering system, OMNI, is now operational in all three regions under the Field Operations Administration.

The ready accessibility and improved timeliness of felony disposition data obtained from OMNI and the enhanced data on sentencing guideline scores improves the analytical and reporting capabilities at the local level. As a result, the accuracy of CCIS data is improved as well.

2. An expanded capability to identify target groups in jails and link to other data sources.

The streamlined Jail Population Information System requirements are aimed at improving the ability to identify target populations among sentenced and unsentenced felons. The adoption of the JPIS enhancements by software vendors and local jails provides an expanding capability to link felony disposition data to jail population data.

3. Improved recognition of any data reporting problems.

Expanded editing and feedback routines in the JPIS and CCIS systems help to simplify the process of monitoring data content and isolating problems in vendor software or local data collection practices which may adversely impact data quality. Expanded feedback on individual file submission enables local entities to promptly identify and address potential problems.